## Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People! YANKEE GO HOME!

# VIETNAM

INFORMATION WEEKLY - E. O. : 46 Iran Hung Dao Street - Hanoi

May 29. 1967

No 112

4th Year

- D. R. V. - Tel. 3841

SOUTH - VIETNAM

11:00

2,000

U. S. AND PUPPET TROOPS WIPED OUT SOUTH OF DEMILITARIZED ZONE IN 4 DAYS

Introduction of U.S. and Puppet - Troops Into Demilitarized Zone :

ANOTHER EXTREMELY SERIOUS WAR EXTENSION

(STATEMENT OF MAY 21, 1967 OF THE D.R.V. GOVERNMENT)

Page 3



#### HANOI DOWNED THE 100th PLANE ON MAY 22

UP TO MAY 25

1960

U.S. PLANES WERE DOWNED IN NORTH VIETNAM

FINAL CONCLUSION OF FIRST FORMAL SESSION OF BERTRAND RUSSELL INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL PAGE 5

## OUR UNBENDING DETERMINATION WILL FOIL EVERY NEW U.S. ESCALATION

ON May 18, 10,000 U.S. and puppel troops invaded the southern part of the demilliarised countern part of the demilliarised count the 14th Sparallel. The spotential of the state Department of the State Department claimed that it was just a self-defence operation. Indeed the Washington government has a very deatte conception of the Washington government has a very deatte conception. This brings are two years basic Pais by the State Diem during a trip to the United State had been also the frontier of the United State passed by the 14th parallel. passed by the 17th parallel.

For more than a month nou the U.S. airtorce has been multiplying its raids on Haiphong and Hanoi. This was in no and Hanot. It is was in no way a new escalation, Wash-ington declared, but simply to "make Hanoi thinh". Wash-ington is acting exactly like the Chicago gangster who, to make someone think, opens up with a machinegun on his residence.

We are witnessing brazen we are university oracen international gangsterism. In-ternational law is flouted, international conventions are trampled underfoot. The Pentagon is deploying its best divisions, launching its most up-to-date warplanes and bidding the Vuetnamese people to capitulate

Without need to talk big we simply tell the Washington bosses; you are mistaken. The Vietnamese people know that these are not manifestations of strength but clear signs of Ten thousand more weakness. Ten thousand more men would not change anything in the military situation in South Victuam where a million troops under U.S. command have these two years been seekhave these two years been seek-ing for a victory which always escapal them. To destroy some wore factories, hospitals and schools would bring no change to like Strategic impasse in which the U.S. command is getting entangled after escalating the was to North Vietnam Nothing has thanged except the scale of U.S. losses which keep growing

Once again we want to make this clear to the Vashington rulers nothing can shake the will of the Vietnamese people, in the North and the South alike, to defend their independence and freedom. No use, Mr. Johnson, to look toward Pehing or Moscow for some sign of weakening of the Viet-namers resistance. We have been receiving from the zocia-list countries, the Soviet Union and China in particular, substantial aid, largely suffi cient to meet our needs, but crent to meed our needs, but the most important aid we are receiving from the fraternal countries is first of all the support they lend to our policy support they tend to our policy of independence and freedom. If you hope to seek for some contradiction between the aid of the socialist camp and our will to rely first of all on our with to very first of all on our own powers, you are simply committing a gross mistake. Don't imitate the astrologists who turn toward the stars to see what is taking place on our planet. If you want to know how the situation in Vietnam will turn, look in the face of the Vietnamese realities them-selves and first of all at the inflexible determination of the Vietnamese people to reject all colonial enslavement, be it a peiled one

It will be equally vasu to seek to discourage us either by loudly affirming or by insi-nuating that the American, people will never bring us the pappa with never oring as the assistance we are expecting. We are fighting, animated and guided by two resolutionary principles which complement and never exclude each other. The first rules that any people who wants to emancipate itself

Continued page 2

#### ON THE OCCASION OF INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY

SINCE the triumph of the August 1945 Revolution, the Government of the D.R.V. has constantly paid a great attention to the education of children and the preservation of their health. On September 15, 1945, in the Mid-Autumn festival celebrated in independence after nearly a century under French domi-nation, President Ho Chi Minh himself reminded in his letter to young pioneers and children of Vietnam of the necessity to practise physical exercises regularly. In the hard years of the resistance

ately 25 per thousand (30 per thousand in Great Britain). For the children less than one year old, this rate is 28 per thousand, the same as in many socialist countries.

These 'figures testify to the excellent medicare of the socialist regime in North-

But since August 1964 and especially since February 7, 1965 when the U.S. imperialists launched a war of d tion against North Vietnam have been systemati bombing schools, pre school classes, kindergartens and creches. They have killed

Binh province, scores of children were killed in their shelters. In Ha Tinh province,

Mrs Nguyen Thi Tana was killed while attending to a

delivery. Her one-year-old baby had both legs cut off

by a bomb while in the arms of her grand mother in another shelter.

In 1966, the number of

#### Young Pioneers and Children in the D.R.V.

war against the French colon-ialists, the Committee for the Welfare of Young Pioneers and Children was The Committee for the Wel-fare of Mothers and Children headed by Premier Pham Van Dong, whose task is to care for the health of the children and mothers was set up a few years ago. These organizations were established out of the Party and Government's concern in the educa tion and preservation of the health of the young pioneers

dispensaries and schools, but During the to years of also continue to build more air-raid shelters and comreful construction, with rendous efforts, the Med-Service of the D.R.V. munication trenches to protest the children against air-raids in areas devastated by war, they also educate the stemmed many epidemics and diseases such as cholera and small - pox, reduced the casualties of typhoid, diarrchildren, provide facilities for their physical and moral development despite the hardhoea, dysentry, dyphteria, whooping-cough and tuber-culosis which previously had carried off tens of thousands of children. Since 1961, thanks to the prophylactic use of Sebin Sumakov vaccine. children less than a years old admitted in the creches in hundreds of children have been immunized from polio-

From the countryside to the town, a large network of maternity houses ensures safety for the mothers and babies during childbirth. As a contribution to the im-provement of the people's living conditions, the medical system has been extended down to agricultural cooperatives.

to years ago, Vietnam was among the most backward countries in the world in terms of infant mortality. At present, it can stand up to the industrialized countries with a high living standard. a large body of doctors, a great wealth and know-how. In Vietnam the rate of still-born babies is approxim-

U.S. Crimes against our

Dam Van Son, a 19-day baby hit by steel pellet bombs in Haiphong on April 20,

South Vietnim children

(Photo Ramparts)



At the nursery of Tien Huong agricultural co-operative (Vin

the countryside doubled com-pared with 1965. With the slegan "All for our children", the people in Quang Binh, Vinh Linh and other worst, hit areas have made tremend-ous efforts to protect the mothers and children. In Quang Binh, all the 13,000 confined women in 1966 were given adequate care and shelter from air bombings. or wounded thousands of children. At the crèche of the Le Thuy co-op in Quang Binh province, scores of All agricultural co-ops have midwives. In Vinh Linh area, the heroic front line of North Vietnam, pre natal examina tions were given to 97.3 per cent of pregnant women, 2.81 times on an everage to each. times on an everage to each.

20 per cent of children are
left to the care of habysitting groups, and the number
of sick children decreased
markedly compared with the The people in North Viet-nam continue building up crèches and kindergartens,

> Despite destruction and damage caused by the U.S. aggressors, the North Viet-namese people are deter-mined to defend their Fatherland, and their children

a valuable assess of the nation. No doubt that in the coming days, they will not up a better organiza-tion to see to the good health of their children.

Children of North Vietnam

MAI VAN THI, 13, is a pupil of class 6B, or the Vinh Chap village elementary school, in the clementary school, in the Vinh Linh area. Once on his way back from school, he suddenly heard someone yelling for help, then the voice died down. In the swift river, he caught sight of two locks of dark hair which quickly disappeared. With the water and fished out two primary pupils.

On another occasion, enemy planes came and strafed. The and his schoolmates took to a shelter. Suddenly, Thi heard a child screaming from a nearby house. He jumped out and, in a few seconds, returned with a little child.

Just as he reached the
entrance of the shelter, bombs xploded all around. He shielded with his body the child who was unscathed. He himself was injured in the right thigh by a bomb splinter, had to stay in hospital for more

THE talk of Vinh Chap village (Vinh Linh is often the brilliant examples set by the three little girls Nguyen Thi Binh, Tran Thi Giac and Nguyen Thi

Sam. The crippled girl Nguyen Thi Duong, got her infirmity after an illness and had to drop out. She was in very low spirits when Binh, Giac and Sam visited her to comfort her, and proposed to carry her on their backs to school. In spite of a distance of 5 or 6 kilometres and constant enemy air raids, for months the three little girls in turn carried Duong to school. As a result, she was able to keep up her standard as a good pupil.

TRINH VAN HOA, aged 44, was a pupil of the 6th form of Lam Dong village (Thuy Nguyen, Haiphong's suburbs). That day he just reached home from school when an air strike began. when an air strike began. He ran for cover just in time to dodge some steel pellet bombs. Just at this moment he heard a shout "Help! Help! I'm injured. Hoa! Hoa! Please take me to safety'"

Hon dashed out and ran into the house as bombs were still falling. Hoa took Thuy into his arms when a bomb splinter hit him in the armpit.

Little Thuy was saved but Hoa got sersously woun-and died afterwards our tactus. These have shown

## OUR UNBENDING DETERMINATION ...

Continued from page 1

must first of all rely on its own powers, the second reminds us that we should never consider another people in its entirety as our enemy, that we must make a clear distinction between the American people and their leaders, the trusts and militarists who would for some time fool many strata of

It is our simble conviction that time is on our side, that the more victories our resistance wins the more people are awakened in America The ranks of our friends in the United States itself, thin at first, will grow inexorably. Their weight on the scale will augment day by day. Our hearts are filled with emotion

at the thought that more and more Americans are taking risks upon themselves in sup-porting us and in demanding that an end be put to the unjust war. But our heads remain cool because we know that the support of the supthat in any war it is on the battlefield that things are decided.

tred for the Washington belli cists and filled with gratitude for our friends all over the world including those in the U.S., we are waiting with firmness the aggressors on the battlefront. The U.S. command is not the only one to have membous, technical means and combat tactics. We, tob, have our weapons, our techniques,

their worth and they cannot but In 1945 when the French colonialists launched their was of reconquest, we had only bumboo spears and almost no

combat experience. China was at that time still in the hands of the Chiang Kai-sheh clique and the French and world opinion was completely in the dark of the events in Indo-Chi-

Today we are dealing with an enemy more ferocious, better armed and wealthier than the French. But we have a lot of other things than the bamboo spears, we have 20 years of war experience, we have friends everywhere in the world. French colonialism in 1945 fought against a child hardly coming out of his baby-clothes Amer ican imperialism is confronting an adult, armed, experienced and firm. The Pentagon will never be able to make us flinch.

na. We had only our bare hands, without experience, with-out friends. We had only our

#### INTRODUCTION OF U.S. AND PUPPET TROOPS INTO DEMILITARIZED ZONE ANOTHER EXTREMELY SERIOUS WAR EXTENSION

#### STATEMENT OF THE D.R.V. GOVERNMENT

Since May 18, 1967 the U.S. has introduced more than 10,000 U.S. and puppet troops into the demilitarized zone (southern part) and launched big-scale operations there.

This is a new, extremely serious act of war expansion. It lies in the overall scheme of the U.S. imperialists to undermine the demilitarized zone and prosecute their war of aggression in Victnam.

Vietnam.

Under the provisions of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam the establishment of the demilitarised zone along the 17th parallel was aimed at separating the armed forces of the two sides and contributing to the safeguarding of peace in Vietnam and South-East Asia pending the remuffication of Vietnam.

However, over more than 10, years, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen in Saigon has unceasingly and systematically violated the statute of the demilitarized zone. They have disrupted the movement of the population in both zones across the provisional military demarcaling time. They have used their armed forces have terrorize the population on the southern bank of the Ben Hai river and provoke the population on the northern bank. They have sent planes for frequent toxic chemical sprays in the demilitarized zone. Particularly serious is that since August 5, 1964 the U.S. imperialists have continually sent their aircraft to cross the provisional military demarcation line, encroach upon the airspace of North Vietnam and bomb and strafe the Demo-cratic Republic of Vietnam. Since February 1967, cratic Republic of Vietnam. Since February' rogs, along with intensifying their war escalation by means ut heir repeated by the season of the property of various kinds south of the 17th parallel on many villages of the Democratic Republic of vietnam inside and outside the demilitarised aground whole hamlets in the demilitarized zone (southern part) and forced the population there into disguised concentration camps in an attempt to set up a "" no man's hand '15. s. expeditionary.

The massive introduction of U.S. expeditionary force and puppet troops into the domilitarized zone by the U.S. imperialists is a new and stort serious development in the U.S. plan to whick the buffer zone between North and South Viettenbuffer zone between North zone North Viettenbuffer zone between North zone North Zentenbuffer zone North Zentenbuffer

It is public knowledge that since the Guam conference the U.S. imperialists have dispatched

many more U.S. troops and pressed their satellites to send more troops to South Vietnam to step up their war there. On the one hand, with regard to North Vietnam, they have repeatedly attacked the industrial centres of Quang Ninh. Viet Tra, populated areas. At present U.S. sircraft are almost daily bombing and strafing Hanoi capital, ediberately attacking populated areas and establishments serving the people's life. In such a situation, the invasion of the demilitarised zone by U.S. and paper troops has rendered the strain of th many more U.S. troops and pressed their satellites

This is clearly a new step of "escalation" proying that the U.S. is undermining the statute of the demilitarized zone, feverishly stepping up its aggressive war in Vietnam in the hope of its aggressive war in Viction in the hope of recovering from their defeats and predicament in South Victoam. The roundabout denials and the so-called "peace efforts" of the U.S. administra-tion are but impudent deceitful manocuvren.

tion are but impudent deceitful maneuvres.

The new stop of war "escalation" of the United States is a serious act of sabotage of the 1954 by the serious act of sabotage of the 1954 by ground forces against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, an arrogant provocation against the world's people who are firmly demanding the U.S. government to stop its agreesion against vietnam, and the serious provides the serious demanding the U.S. government to stop the serious demanding the serious de

The Victnamese people deeply cherish peace but they fear no sacrifices and hardships and are resolved to fight to the end to defend the inde-pendence and freedom of their Fatherland, thus pendence and freedom of their Fatheriand, thus contributing to the safeguarding of peace in Indo-China and Asia. The just war of resistance of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. aggressors have won big victories and is certain to win final

The D.R.V. Government energetically denounces the above-said extremely dangerous acts of war expansion of the United States.

expansion of the United States.

The U.S. Government must strictly respect the statute of the demilitarized zone, withdraw forthwith all the armed forces of the U.S. and of the Saigon puppet administration from the demilitarized zone and put an immediate end to all their military activities there. The D.R.V. Government sternly warns the U.S. Government that if it continues to undermine the statute of the demilitarized zone with the firm resistance of the Vietnamese people who will deal due punishing blows

#### N.E.L. STATEMENT

THE South Vintnamese people and Liberation Armed Forces have the full and legit mate right to punish any step of war escalation by the U.S. aggressors with appropriate measures and will drive the U.S. puppet and satel lite forces out of the demilitarized zone as wall as the territory of South Vietnem as e whole. The U.S. imperielists must beer full responsibility for the serious conse quences arising from their military adventure'

at the U.S. expeditionary troops. The U.S. Government must bear full responsibility for all serious consequences arising from their acts in the demilitarized zone

The U.S. Government must put an immediate The U.S. Government must put an immediate and to its aggressive war in Vestam, stop unconditionally the bombing and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Victinam, withdraw all American and satellite troops from South Victinam, strictly respect the fustional rights of the Victinames price.

1946 Geneva Agreements on Victinam.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam urgently calls on the brother socialist vietnam urgenty caus on the router socialist countries, the countries the countries in the 1934 Geneva Conference on Indo-China, and all the paca-cloving countries and peoples in the world, for the sake of justice and freedom, to sternly condemn and resolutely check the schemes and acts of the U.S. to intensify and expand its aggressive war in Vietnam.

#### U.S. NEW CRIMES CONDEMNED EVERYWHERE

THE recent war escala-tion of the U.S., the re-peated bombings of Hampi and Haiphong and the big operation launched by the U.S. on the southern area of the demilitarized zone are arousing a new wave of indignation in world public opinion. The go-vernments, T.U. organizations and the bress of many counand the press of many coun-tries have vehemently condemn-ed this new escalation and voiced full support for the May 19, 1967 declaration of the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry.

The May 21, 1967 statement of the Chinese Foreign Ministry said:

"Recently the U.S. ma-Recently the U.S. ma-rauding planes have repeat-edly bombed Hanoi, capital of the D.R.V., especially they twice raided the areas inside the city on May 19; these are towering crimes against the Vietnamese peoagainst the Vietnamese peo-ple. The government and peo-ple of China indignantly con-demn this piratic action of the U.S. imperialists and staunchly support the correct stand laid down in the May

19, 1967 statement of the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry. "At present the war of resistance of the Vietnamese resistance of the Victnamese people against the U.S. is going on favourably. The South Victnam people have smashed the U.S. imperialists' drys-asson countre-disense' drys-asson counter-disense' drys-asson counter-disense' drys-asson and won victory after victory. They have firmly secured the initiative on the battlefield while the U.S. aggressors are beaten every where and are repeated bombings and strafings of Hanoi and Haiphong ings of Hanoi and Haiphong do not testify that the U.S. is powerful, but prove that it is weak".

D.P.R. OF KOREA

On May 21, 1057 the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement energetically condemning the U.S. repeated bombings of Hanoi capital and the sending en masse of U.S. troops to the South of the demilitarized zone. The statement cointed out that the Korean pointed out that the Korean government and people unstintedly support the May 19, 1967 declaration of the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry. The Korean statement stressed: "This situation calls for a more stubborn struggle on the part of the socialist countries and all anti-imperialist forces in the world in order to smash the U.S. plot of dangerously expanding the war and to help the fighting Vietnamese peo-ple by all means."

The G.D.R. Foreign Minis-

The G.D.R. Foreign aims-try issued on May 22 a state-ment supporting the protest of May 21 of the D.R.V. go-vernment against the repeat-ed bombings of Hanoi and the introduction of U.S. troops into the demilitarized zone south of the 17th parallel. The G.D.R. government and people energetically condemn the new criminal acts of the U.S. aggressors and demand that the U.S. Government stop unconditionally the barbarous bombing and all war acts against Vietnam.

SOVIET UNION

THE Central Council of

Asian Solidarity Commit-tee and the "Support Vietnam" Committee of the U.S.S.R. have issued declarations condemning the new serious war escalation of the U.S. and voicing greater support to the Vietnas they will contribute more effectively to the denuncia-tion and isolation of the U.S. imperialists and the thwarting of the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam. Such papers as Prauda and Izvestia. have carried articles com-menting that the recent U.S. escalation is a criminal pro-

vocative act.

ON May 20, 1967 the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party Japanese Communist Party sent a message to the U.S. embassy in Tokyo pointing out "After the bombing of Hanoi and the outright violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements by the U.S., the introduction of U.S. marines and number U.S. the introduction of U.S. marines and pupper troops into the demilitarized zone is a new step of the U.S. in its war of aggression against Vietnam. The Japantically protests against this brazen action of the U.S. government

ON May 19, many big meetings held by workers and youth took place in Rome and in many other cities such as Livourne, Ge noa, Milano, Florence. In Rome thousands of workers and youth demonstrated for many hours running in front of the U.S. embassy chanting slogans: "Stop the war in Vietnam!". "Yankee go home!". In face of this seething movement of struggle of the Italian people, the previous days, the U.S. and youth demonstrated for previous days, the U.S. imperialists had transferred 1,500 marines from a U.S. base in Naples to Rome to protect the U.S. embassy.

The leading committee of the Italian Communist Part has made an appeal on the gravity of the U.S. new escalation in Vietnam. It has asked the Italian government to immediately condenin the U.S. aggressive war in Viet-

#### NORTH VIETNAM

#### THE 1.960th U.S. PLANE SHOT DOWN. THE 26th U.S. WAR VESSEL SET ABLAZE

THE news about the shoot-

ing down of 6 enemy planes in a blitz battle over the southern area of the

city at 10-15 a.m. was still

ringing the cars of every citi-

zeu in the capital like a song in honour of our beloved Pre-

sident Ho Chi Minh's 77th

At 11.30, the afert was

again sounded. Hanoi was m full battle array. Silvery

Migs shot up, circled over the heart of the city. Flaks from the ground left woolly balls of black smoke

" A U.S. "PHANTOM"

WRECK ON A HANOI

STREET PAVEMENT

which seemed woven into stretches of white cloud he-hind which U.S. planes were was stand

attempting to sneak into the heart of the city. From a terrace, I followed the tra-

perfore of the ground fire to

From the Northwest, a

fight of enemy planes ap-peared. They rolled in at low altitude and fired roc-kets. A column of black smoke rose into the air from

togetherstal area east of the

dwelling house shook as gaus of all calibres let out their

loads and wove a net around the eventy planes. The Phan-toms dodged and turned east-

wards. Less than two minu tres later, another flight roared in from the same direction. The entitading tre unleashed by all kinds of weapons in

mediately set one enemy pla-ne on hre, even before it could do any harm. A big

hall of the plummetted with large chunks of aircraft flying

all over. Two parachutes

ejected from the flaming arcraft slowly wafted down.

Before me, on the top of a

building, a group of militia

men and women on combat

sentry, after having emptied

the magazine of their machine-guns to join in the

BY OUR REPORTERS

cantata of A.A. batteries, jumped and threw up their helmets while shouting hur-rahs. From the shelters in the nearby streets, a tunul-

tuous applause and ovation

the suburbs. The battle was on outside the city, I rode at full speed to Le True street

where a plane had been groun-

was still blazing .Fire brigades

tough job trying to

the capital. Many

members of foreign

embassies also ru-

the ill-fated Phan-

Dan Ich, a tall man

with his clothes still dripping wet. He was one of the first witnesses of the event. "I

was standing at my combat post up there when I saw it

plummet", he said, pointing to the terrace of a building barely 50 yards away. "It was a real treat for the eyes.

fell in the heart of the city

and its pilots bailed out in

his finger to the Great Lake

on the western side of the

city and said to me. "I saw

them wafted in the air. I was

sorry I could not be there to

What he was sorry he couldn't- do was done by old Hoi's family living No 7t. Thuy Khe street. An air pirate landed in the back yard of his house. Hoi's eldest son, together with his neighbours, armed with What he was sorry

sticks overpowered the pilot. Another downed flyer injured

in the leg was captured at the edge of the Great Lake

I made for the areas and heard an account from the street militia of the hant for U.S. air pirates with immense joy. All of them

immense joy. All of them concluded their stories by

saying. "As today is President Ho's birthday, everybody is eager to achieve some

is eager to ac feat to honour it.

catch them myself

the first time, an aircraft

Guns were still booming in

N their return blows at U.S. N their return blows at U.S. air raids, North Vietnam A.A. forces, between Au-gust 5,1964 and May 25,1967, brought down 1,060 U.S. air-

craft.
On May 21, 22, 1967, in chas-ing U.S. war vessels which intru-ded into their territorial waters, the coastal defence force in North Ouang Binh set ablaze 3 U.S. war vessels. Since Febr-uary 26,1967 when Washington brazenly sent its warships to shell North Vietnam coastline. 26 U.S. warships have been set

Night was falling. I rode back through the foreign embassies' district. Today

and they hit the Rumanian

Embassy for the second time.

and other areas in the centre

of the city on well. The sight

of the wreckage of a U.S. Phantom lying in Le True

street called to my mind and

S. rockets were fired

Korean Embassy

# SHOOTS DOWN THE 100th PLANE

N its attack against U.S. air raids, Hanoi downed the looth and total plane

remark : The deeper their

from April 24, it shot down 43 planes in 13 battles. The greatest victories were 8 planes on May s. s on May 14, 10 on May 19 and 5 on May 21. In these attacks the to other Hanoians' this U.S. air force lost one colo-nel, two lieutenant-colonels

intrusion into our capital, the and one major. greater their losses. At a press conference of That afternoon, 4 enemy planes were brought down over Hanoi by anti-aicraft missile and air force units. The figure was to for the whole day of May 19 -- a record high in the capital so

May 20. the spokesman of the V.P.A. High Command out that in the period from April 19 to May 19, North Vietnam had shot down 163 planes, damaged many others and captured many American

In the U.S. new escalation

At the same conference, the military spokesmen also announced the big won on May 19, 1967 by the capital city which shot down planes and made known identity cards of five American airmen among those downed and killed or this day : William R. Stark. Lt. Com.: James L. Griffin Lt. Com.: Jack N. Walters Lt.: Joseph Ch. Plumb Ir Lt. Gareth L. Anderson

defeats. According to AP on May 5, General John P. Mc. Connell, Chief of Staff of the U.S.A.F. admitted that Hanoand Haiphong had the most seen in the defence of any while Gen. Georges B. Simler deputy head of his Operation Dept, said that the defence system of North Vietnam was the most terrible and most

complete his men had never

Washington itself has acknowledged part of these



Inother U.S. plane desented over Hanos



met in any other war.

FIUP AMPRICAN ARMEN DOWNED OVER HANGI ON MAY 19 1967.

Left to eicht

William R. Stark. L.C D.R. Games L. Griffin, L.C.D.E.

Jack L. Walters Lt. Gareth Laverne Anderson,

- Joseph Charles Plumb, [+.1.1

ARMED FORCES OF THE UNIT ARMED FORCES OF THE UN ARMED FORCES OF THE UN





#### VIETNAM COURIER

## HANOI FINAL CONCLUSION

## OF THE FIRST FORMAL SESSION OF THE BERTRAND RUSSELL INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL



A specion of the Tribuna

DURING its session held in Stocholm from May 2 to 10, 1967
the international tribunal on
war crimes passed on to the study
of the two following questions figuring on its programme adopted in London on November 15, 1966 :

Had there been, on the part of the government of the United States and the governments of Australia, New Zealand and South Korea) acts of aggression according to interna-tional law?

Had there been, and on what scale, bombardments of objectives of a purely civilian character and, more particularly, of hospitals, sanatona, dams, etc., 3

After having heard the statements from qualified representatives of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and taking note of the formal refusal of the Government of the U.S.A. to make known its viewpoint and this, in spite of the various appeals addressed to it.

After having heard various repor-After naving heard various witnesses among whom are the members of investigation missions it had sent to Vietnam itself, as well as Vietnam itself, as vietnam itself, as vietnam itself, as vietnam itself, as vi namese citizens victims of the war.

After having taken stock of many reports, many varbal, photographic and cinematographic documents as well as numerous samples of evidence, and having decided on the publication of the whole of its

After having heard the recapitu-lative report of Mr. Lelio Basso, which was very precious for it, I estimate to be able to take the following decision on the first question

The recourse to force in interna-tional relations has been prescribed by numerous international accords by numerous international accords of which the principal is the Paris Pact of 1925, called Briand-Kellog

The Charter of the United Nations, in its Article 22, solemnly recalls this same principle the day after the Second World War.

Article 6 of the Nuremberg statute has declared crimes against peace "the direction, the prepa-tation, the launching or the pursuit of a war of aggression or a war in violation of international treaties, guarantees or accords or the participation in a concerted plan or in

a plot for the accomplishment of any of the said acts.

any of the sast acts.\*

Finally, it should be recalled, as was done by the U.N. resolution of December, 1956, that all peoples have the fundamental rights to national andependence, sowereignty and respect for the integrity of their territory and that encroachments on these fundamental rights can be considered as crimes against the national existence of a people

The access to independence and The access to independence manational exitence of the Vietnamese people dated back to September 2, 1945; this independence was again called into consideration by the former colonizing power. The former colonizing power. The national liberation war, then carried out, ended in the victory of the Vietnamese army,

The Geneva Agreements of July 20-24, 1054 detained to put en end to the previous conflict, created in Vietnam a de jare state which commanded eneper to all, and sorbably the U.S. guarantees, the commanded eneper to all, and sorbably the U.S. guarantees, the commanded the commanded respect to all, and sorbably the U.S. guarantees, the commanded respect to the commanded of the Final Declaration). If a demarcation line divided the country of the previous demarcation line divided the country of the country of the previous demarcation line divided the country of the country Declaration).

The Geneva Accords provided that eral elections should have taken general elections should have that, place in the whole country in July 1956, under the control of an inter-national commission, and that con-sultations on this matter should have been held between the competent representative authorities of the

These accords expressly ruled out all reprisals or discrimination against all reprisals or discrimination against persons or organizations on account of their activities during the previ-uum hostilities (Article 14 of the agreement on the cessation of hosti-lities). They formally prohibited the introduction of fresh troops, mil-tary personned, arms and munitions as well as the setting up of miltary bases (Article to of the agreement on

This state of law destined to create a peaceful situation in Vietnam was replaced by a state of war following the successive violations of the various above-mentioned provisions of the Geneva Accords.

For 3 the reasons to be outlined hereunder, the tribunal considers that the responsibility for these violations and for the switch-over to the state of war rests with the government of the United States of America

According to Reuter information of a historic and diplomatic character brought to the knowledge of the

There exist numerous proofs of American intention of laying the American intention of laying hold on Victnam prior to 1954; The Diem government was ins-talled in Saigon by American servi-ces a few weeks before the conclu-tion of the Geneva Accords.

The Saigon authorities, dependent on the U.S., systematically violated the provisions of the Geneva Accords prohibiting reprisals, as established on many occasions by the Interna-tional Control Commission.

In disregard of the Geneva Ac-cords, the U.S. has, since 1954, introduced military material and personnel into Vietnam in increasingly important quantities, and established bases there.

The elections scheduled for July 1956 and calling for consultations in July 1956 have not taken place in spite of numerous diplomatic notes of the Government of the D.R.V., urging such consultations. Reports from the U.S. made it possible to charge on that country the refusal by Salgon that some the salgon that the to respect the most essential provi-sion of the Geneva Accords.

Thus a situation of foreign armed intervention was created in South Vietnam, against which the South Vietnam, against which the sale in Vietnamese people had to wage a struggle for national liberation in a political form until 1959, and in the orm of an armed struggle from tha form of an armed strugge from that date, struggle over which the South Vietnam National Front for Libera-tion took leadership from 1990, succeeding in controlling areas con-siderably larger than those con-trolled by the U.S.

This attack against the South was followed by the attack against the North, started in 1964 and inten-sified since 1965 in the form of air

bombings as well as ground and naval bombardments in the conditions which were the object of the second question studied by the tribunal. The U.S. has not ceased increasing violence of these attacks by practising what it calls escalation

The tribunal made a point of scrupulously examining the arguments advanced in official American documents to justify the legality of their intervention in Vietham. Par-ticular attention was given to the document entitled Juridical Memo-cipation of the U.S. in the Defence of Vietnam, document presented on March 4. 1906 to the Smate Foreign argumentation formulated by this ext consists in pretending that Ame-rican intervention in Vietnam Subsequence of the Computer of the Computer Subsequence of the Computer of the Computer Subsequence of the Computer of the Computer of the Subsequence of the Computer o heir intervention in Vintham Par constitutes only a simple and to the Saigon government against an aggresion from the North. Such argumentation is untenable both de jure and de facto. De jure, it hardly needs recall that Victnam is one and a single nation whom one could not under-stand how she would commit aggres-sion against herself.

the facto, not a single proof of this so-called aggression has been produced so far. The figures released on the infiltrations of the personnel of the North into the South, often contradictory, confusing armed and contradictory, contusing armed and unarmed persons, are quite contes-table and at all events, could in no way justify the excuse of legitimate defence as provided for by Article Si of the U.N. Charter, article which, after all, none of the other conditions could sustain.

From the foregoing, it can be concluded that the U.S. must bear the responsibility for the use of force in Vietnam and that it has, consequently, committed against this country a crime of aggression. a crime against peace.

It has thus violated the provision of international law, banning the use of force in international relations, notably the Paris Pact of 1928, called Briand Kellog Pact of which it, was however the initiator, and the U.N. Charter (Art. 3, Para. 4). This violation of these general principles was followed by the violation of particular agreements relating to the territory in question—

#### D.R.V. FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT OF MAY 7, 1967

#### The British Authorities Must Stop Repressing Chinese Workers and Population in Honakona

RECENTLY, the employers of the Hongkong artificial flower works ground-lessly closed a branch of the works and ordered massive diamissal of its workers.

To defend their legitimate interests, Chinese workers in Hongkong held demonstrations to protest against these brutal acts of the employers at the artificial flower works.

North and South Vietnam"

News from CAMBODIA

of the bloodshed

in South Vietnam

N an interview with BTA, Bungarian news agency, Head of State Norodom Sibanouk pointed, out: "The U.S. is the sole author of the bloodshed in South Vietnam We shall continue to expose the crimes of the U.S. aggressors in both

The British authorities in Hongkong sent out more than thousand soldiers and one thousand soldiers and fully-armed police for savage repression of Chinese workers and other people in Hong-kong, arrested more than 400 people, wounded about 100 others and killed one vonth. This fascist act trampled upon the interests of the Chinese nationals in Hongkong and constituted an insolent challenge to the Chineses expression to the British government's policy of col-luding with the United States in opposing the Chinese people and is related to the fact that the British gevern-ment is letting the U.S. use of Hongkong as a base serving the war of aggression in Viet-

The Government of the Demogratic Republic of Vict-Democratic Republic of Victorian fully supports the correct stand of the Chinese Government expounded in the statement issued on May 15, 1967 by the Foreign Ministry of the Chinese People's Republic.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam resolutely demands that the British government stop at once its persecution of Chinese workers and other Chinese nationals in Hong-kong, release those still de-tained, make excuses and compensate the workers for the losses caused to them, severely punish those respon-sible and take effective measures to ensure the legiti-mate interests of the workers and prevent the recurrence of similar acts in the future

OUR

**FOREIGN** RELATIONS



RRIVED in Vietnam for A friendly visits:

— The delegation of Norway Committee of Soli-darity with Vietnam led by its President, Ivan Brendmos

The delegation of the Cuban Trade Union Federation led by Raul Pontpeller, executive committee member of the organization :

The delegation of Hungarian Women, led by Mrs;
Nemeti Iren, editor-in-chief of Hungarian Women;

- Mongol writer Bokhir Baster, executive committee permanent member of the Mongol Writers' Association .

- The delegation of Rumanian cameramen, specia-lists in newsreels and docu-mentary films, led by film director Paven Constanti-

THE exhibition of sketches
"The Man and His
Country" made by South
Victnam artists opened in Havana on May 5,

THE Vietnam Journalists Association organized in Hanoi a ceremony for the handing to the paper-Quan Doi Nhan Dan (People's Army) by G.D.R. Journalists of the Franz Mehring insignia, the most distinguishing mark of the G D.R. press.



#### HEAD OF STATE NORODOM SIHANOUK: The U.S. is the sole author

Aircraft Downed

1.123 Guns of Various Kinds Seized and over 40,000 People Liberated.

North and South Vietnam".
Condemning the aggression of the U.S. and its South Vietnam lackeys against Cambodia, he said, "The repeated attacks by aircraft and army on the orders of the U.S. and its heichnen against the Cambodian village on the borderland are not only a threat but violation of the independence and neutrality of only a threat but students of the three people."

I Cambodia and a crime against her people."

Head of State Norodom Sihanouk energetically denounced that the U.S. had supported their valets in Thailand and supplied money and weapons to the Khmer Serei to carry out subversive plots in Cambodia.

#### Lao Army and People's Big Victories in the Dry Season

4.000 Enemies Wiped Out, 137 U.S.

N the dry season from October 1906 to March 1907, the Lao army and people heroically repelled all the attacks of the U.S. and its quislings and won brilliant victories. They gave 325 battles, wiped out 4,000 enemies, downed 137 U.S. aircraft, seized 1,123 guns of various kinds, sank 12 motor launches, seized or destroyed hundreds of tons of ammunition and military equipment and liberated over

#### FINAL

of July 1954. By this, the U.S. has meontestably,

committed a crime against peace, in the sense of Article 6 of the Statute of Nurenberg, a provision sanctioned by international jurisprudence (jud-gement of Nuremberg and Tokyo) and recognizes as international law binding on all by the unantimost resolution of the United Nations of December 11, 1946

(Continued from page 5)

Vietnam-that is the Geneva Accord

In addition, the U.S. has committed a crime against the fundamental rights of the Vietnamese people.

It is necessary to add that the countries, such as South Korea, Australia, and New Zealand, which have provided in one form or another, aid of any kind to U.S. aggression, are found guilty of being accomplices.

The tribunal paid attention to the situation in Cambodia. It heard the report of the investigation missions it had sent to that country as well as the deposition of a qualified re-presentative of the Cambodian Army presentative of the Cambodian Army Staff. It considers that the armed forces of the U.S., those of the forces of the U.S., those of the governments dependent on it in Bangkok and Suigon have indulged in constant and grave acts of ag-gression against a second of the gression open and the constitution of the constant of the constitution not only enconcenteness on Cambad-ian neutrality and its independence but also extremely serious threats to peace in South East Asia and the world.

The tribunal notes with conviction

that the aerial, naval and ground bombardment of civilian targets and the civilian population bear a mas-sive, systematic and deliberate cha-

massive character of these bombardments has been confirmed by the information from American sources relating to the quantity of bombs released and to the number of aircraft sorties. The systematic and deliberate

of the bombardment of civilian targets has been established by numerous evidences proving that in the vast majority of cases they are preceded by reconnaissance flights. An American source disclosed that the aircraft stationed at one base in Thailand alone has been base in Inaiand alone has been using every month up to 30,000 metres of film to photograph Vietnam. Considering on the one hand the fact that most of the aircraft are equipped with devices allowing the auto-matic regulation of the firing and or the other, that the planes return with insistence and eagerness on the same targets which have sometimes been almost completely destroyed, there can be no possible doubt as to the deliberate intention to hit the simed targets

In addition to aerial bombings, the intensive artillery shellings by the 17th Fleet has ravaged the coastal area more and more. All the witnesses who have spoken and specially the members of the investigation commissions have confirmed that most of the civilian targets (hospital, schools, churches, pagodas) are very obvious and can be easily distinguished from the rest of the Viet-

namese landscape.

The magnitude of the bombard-nents is considerable and the tribunal has instructed its investigation commissions to undertake a minute study of the results published by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Utilizing the method of probing, these commissions have been able to verify in the places of their choice all the information received. Thus, concerning the health establishments for instance, out of the 95 establishments reported destroyed by the Vietnamese war crimes investigation commission, 35 have been verified by the investigation commissions of the Tribunal. These probes are all valid thanks to their dispersion. The 35 hospitals examined correspond to 8 provinces out of the 12 concerned with the bombings. Apart from numerous particular

evidences which had been submitted to it, the Tribunal has heard general report on the destruction of various categories of civilian targets such as hospitals, schools, places of worship (churches or pagodas), dykes as well as the bombardment of the civilian population in urban centres and the countryside. It has also heard a synthetic report on the bombardments in the provinces of Nghe An and Thanh Hoa. All these reports were accompanied with documents, testimonies and evidences.

The Tribunal notes the vital character of the dykes and other bydraulic projects for Vietnamese people and the great danger of famine which the attempts of destruction by the U.S. forces pose to the civilian

The Tribunal has received all no The Iribural has received all ne (sessary information on the diversity and power of the weapons used against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and on the conditions of their utilization (high-power explosive bombs, napalm bombs, phosphorous bombs, fragmentation bombs...) Vic-tims of serious napalm burns have appeared before the tribunal and medical analyses concerning these vic-tims have also been furnished.

The Tribunal has paid particular attention to the collection of many kinds of anti-personnel bombs of the type of the fragmentation bombs called C B U bombs in American terminology and steel-pellet bombs (bombes à billes in Vietnamese ter-

intents and purposes designed to hit the defenceless population have the following characteristics:

The containers called " mother Ine containers caused "mother bombs" by the Vietnamese, project in exploding hundreds of small oblong or round bombs ("pineapples" or "gavasa") which in their turns release hundreds of small pelleta. Thus a single mother bomb can release nearly a hundred thousand

— These pell ts can do no serious damage either to buildings and installations or to protected military personnel (for instance anti-aircraft gunners behind their sand bags). They are therefore solely designed

Foreign Press Opinion

#### U.S. NEW WAR **ESCALATION** CONDEMNED

"THE occupation of the southern area of the demilitarized the bombing of Hanoi are new crimes of serious consequences in the U.S. war escalation in Vietnam and an outright violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

"Like all the peace-loving people in the world, the Soviet people indignantly condemned these criminal provocations of the U.S. in South Vietnam. The Soviet Union has afforded and will afford necessary assistance to the brother Vietnamese people's struggle against the imperialist aggression of

Pravda, U.S.S.R. May 20, 1967

THE Johnson administration strikes frenziedly anew at Hanoi with the hope of compelling the Vietnamese people to capitulate. But each U.S. raid only increases od debt toward the Vietnamese, Far from being intimidated, the heroic Vietnamese people nurture a deeper hatred for it. The American aggressors believe they can offset their defeat on the battlefield by stepping up the bombing of Hanoi. Impossible. It is only a dream of the Johnson administration which can never materialise."

Renmin Ribao, China, May 21, 1967

THE introduction of U.S. troops into the demilitarized zone is a serious step in the war escalation of the U.S. and a brazen provocation of the Vietnamese people. The Korean people energetically condemn this criminal provocative action of the U.S. imperialists."

Rodong Shimoon, Korea, May 21, 1967.

THE sending of U.S. troops to the demilitarized zone is a blatant ignominious challenge to the socialist camp. the anti-imperialists forces in the world and all peaceloving people of Asia and the world over."

Akahata, Japan, May 21, 1067

A BOI T ten years ago most of the African countries were colonies of impe-rialist countries. Today 38 among them have wrested On the Occasion of the Week of Solidarity with the African Peoples varying degrees. These con-cesses create favourable con-ditions for the African peoples to carry on their struggle to safeguard and consolidate national independence and liberate the whole of Africa. At present, nearly 40 million people living on one fifth of the continent are struggling very stubbornly to wipe out ists and racialists. The peocountries are also struggling in no less hard conditions against the imperialists who are plotting to perpetuate their domination under new forms. The peoples of Angola, Guinea (so-called Portuguese Guinea) and Cape Verde have

put up armed struggle since many years. The people of the Congo also declared themselves independent since 1950, are carrying on their armed struggle against the imperialists and their agents in order to wrest back their independence and national sovereignty grossly trampled underfoot. In 1964 the Zimbabwe people waged an armed struggle immediately after the reactionary authorities, re-presenting the interests of a ew white colonialists, declar ed themselves "independent" and set up a racialist state in order to intensify their

gle has taken place. While frenziedly using violence to repress the national liberation movement in their colonies and dependencies, the imperialists have repeatedly attacked the newly emerging countries in an at-tempt to maintain their in-terests there, grab new posi-tions, and at last turn these countries into new type co-lonies. The spearhrad of this attack is directed against the nationalist countries, which

oppression and exploitation of the Zimbabwe people. In Equatorial Guinea (Spanish) South West Africa, and many

other countries, armed strug

#### AFRICAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE ABAIRST IMPERIALISM AND OLD AND NEW GOLONIALISM STEPPED UP

carry out a policy of active neutrality, non alignment. opposition to imperalism, old opposition to imperiatism, out and new colonialism, and establishment of a sovereign economy, such as the United Arab Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), Tanzania, Mauritania, Guinea, Mali, Algeria, for the African results have for the African peoples have clearly realized the perfidious manœuvres of the imperial ists, especially the U.S., and have vigorously opposed them.

The struggle against im-perialism, old and new colo-nialism in Africa is an im-portant link of the world people's movement against the imperialists led by the U.S.,

for national independence, peace democracy and social DEOPTESS

warmly had the resolution of the Tra-Continental Soli-darity Organization for open-ing a Week of Solidarity ing a Week of Solidarity with the African peoples from May 22 to 28. We sincerely thank the African people for their support to our peo-ple's struggle against Amer ican aggression, for national salvation. We wish that the African peoples would achieve still greater success in their glorious revolutionary cause in order to liberate the whole of Africa.

#### The Demilitarized Zone ...

But the sending of troops to the demilitarized zone with the only purpose of mopping up that area would solve nothing. like other raiding operations, if a defence line was set up in the southern bank of the Ben Hai river, the U.S. troops would soreal themselves would spread themselves thinner. The immediate result would be thunderous shel-lings by northern artillery since the moment the U.S. heavy gans began to openly bombard over the provisional military demarcation line in February 1967, And behind them, the U.S. troops will expose new vulnerable points

due to shortage of effectives resulting from the scatter-ing of their forces and thus facilitating the attacks by the L.A.F. The passive and embarras-

sing position of the provinces pertaining to the First Army Corps is the most vivid illustration of the U.S. losing position on the South short of effectives and com-pelled to cope with the situation in many areas. sending troops to occupy land and carry out mopping up operations, where the U.S. can flud manpower to fight the L.A.F. ?

### CONCLUSION...

the greatest number of persons the civilian populatio The Tribunal has asked medical

experts to study the consequences of the victims of these stell pellets The pellets penetrated into the human body in a long and irregular human body in a long and irregular channel and caused, apart from the fatal cases, multiple and different sorts of internal lesions. The Hague Convention No 4 of October 18, 1907 has laid down the principle that the belligerents cannot have an illimited right as to the choice of means to harm their adversaries (Article 23). The same convention particularly prohibits the use of weapons, pro-ectiles or material deliberately ptended to cause unnecessary suffer ng (Article 23), the attack or bombardment by whatever means of towns, villages, dwellings or cons-tructions that are not defended tructions that are not defended (Article 25). During the bombard-ments, all necessary measures must be taken as far as it is possible to spare the constructions devoted to religion, art, science or charitable purposes, historical monuments, hou pitals and the places where the site. wounded are gathered, provided that these places are not used for military purposes (Article 27).

Article 6 of the Statute of the Nuremberg Tribunal describes as war crimes the groundless destruction of towns and villages or the devas-tation not justified by military needs. The Geneva Convention of August

2, 1949 also laid down the principle on the absolute prohibition of the attacks on civilian hospitals (Article 18) and individual or collective property which the conduct of operations does not make absolutely necessary (Article 53).

The Government of the United States cannot overlook such treaties to which it is a signatory while its own Constitution (Article 6, Para-graph 2) gives if predominance over domestic laws. What is more, the official book (Department of the Army Field Manual) entitled The Law of Land Warfare published by the War Department of the United States in 1956, reference Fm 27-10, recalls all the above-said provisions as having a compulsory character for all members of the U.S. army.

Consequently the Tribunal holds that by submitting the civilian po-pulation and the civilian targets of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to an intense and systematic bom-bardment, the United States of Amerbardment, the United States of America has committed a war crime.

Apart from a general condemnation
of this war crime, the tribunal declares that the fragmentation bombs,
of the C.B.U. type which have no
other use than to hit as many civilians as possible, must be considered
as weapons prohibited by the laws
and practices of war. and practices of war.

Faced with the resistance of a peo ple determined to exercise peacefully and freely its right to full indepen-dence and the integrity of its terri-tory (Resolution of the United Nations, Dec. 14, 1960) the government of the United States of America has of the United States of America has given to these war crimes, by their magnitude and frequency, the cha-tacter of crimes against humanity (Article 6 of the Nuremberg Statute).

These crimes could not be considered as the only consequence of a war of aggression the pursuit of which is conditioned by them.

In view of the systematic recourse to them with a view to negating the fundamental rights of the Viet-namese people, their unity and their wish for peace, these crimes against wish for peace, these crimes against humanity of which the Government of the United States of America is guilty have become a fundemental component part of the crime of aggression, supreme crime encom-passing all 'the others, according to the terms of the Nuremberg judge-

Conclusion of the tribunal :

I. Has the Government of the United States committed acts of aggression against Vietnam in terms of international law?

- Yes, in unanimity. 2. Has there been bombing of purely civilian targets, for instance hospitals, schools, health establishments, dams, etc., and if any, to what extent?

Yes, in unanimity. We come to the conclusion that the government and the armed for-ces of the United States are guilty of deliberate, systematic and largescale bombardments of civilian tar gets including the civilian popula gers including the critical popula-tion, dwelling houses, villages, dams, dykes, health establishments, leper-hospitals, schools, churches, pagodas, historical and cultural monuments.

We also conclude in unanimity except one abstention, that the America is guilty of repeated viola-tions of the sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia. guilty of attacks against the civilian population of a certain number of Cambedian towns and villages.

3. Have the governments of Australia, New Zealand and South Korea been accomplices of the United States in the aggression against Viet-nam which is carried out in viola-tion of international law?

Yes, in unanimity. Moreover, there is, also the ques-tion to see whether or not the gov-ernments of Thailand and other countries are accomplices of the acts of aggression or other crimes against Vietnam and her people. We have not been able to consider this question during the present session. We would examine the juridical aspects of this problem and seek out eventual proofs of incriminated facts at our luture session.

> The President of the Tribunal Ican Paul Sartre

Stockholm, May 10, 1907 (Translated from the French)

VIETNAM COURIER

#### SOUTH VIETNAM

# L.A.F. BIG VICTORIES

QUANG-TRI: 2.000 U.S. and Puppet Soldiers Wiped Out South of Demilitarized Zone in 4 Days.

BIEN-HOA: A Column of Tanks and Armoured Cars Destroyed.

SAIGON: A Military Train Overturned.

GPX (Liberation Press Agency) reports that in 4 days ending May 21 the L.A.F. hammered at the spearheads of the enemy and pounded his helicopter carripounded his helicopter carri-ers and L.C.T.s.

On May 18 alone, the L.A.F. at Gio Linh and Cam Lo put out of action 1,000 enemies, burnt 2 tanks, 2 armoured carriers and shot down and set afire 5 aircraft

(a chapper, 3 C123 transports and one F4A jet).

For 3 days running from May 19, while the enemy had not yet secured a solid foot-hold, the L.A.F. of these hold, the LAF of these localities repeatedly attacked the eigenty everywhere, wip-ing out 1,000 enemy troops, set afire 5 tanks and M113 armoured cars, downed one chopper, sank 8 war vesseth and, graft. Especially on May 20. the L.A.F. and guerillas at Gio Linh gave 6 battles foiling the raids of the U.S. and puppet troops launched to pillage and concentrate the

according to still incomp-lete figures, from May 18 to 21 the L.A.F. killed and wounded 2,000 enemies, in-cluding a major and the captain commanding puppet Paratroop Battalion 9, set

afire 9 armoured vehicles, downed and bufnt 6 planes and helicopters, sank 8 war vessels and set afire many fuel depots and ammunition dumps

Western sources disclose that U.S. losses were heavy. On May 19, UPI reported that 250 marines were sent to Dong Ha first aid station in one day.

an one day.

Another GPA' dispatch informs that on the night of May 17, that is before the landing of enemy troops on the demilitarized some, the LyA.F' shelled the bases of LyA.F' shelled the bases of the grown o these battles about enemies were put on

BIEN. HOA

VESTERN port WESTERN sources properly ported that on May 21, 1969 at 8 a.m. a formation of tanks and armoured cars of U.S. Armoured Regiment it was intercepted and annihilated by the L.A.F. Laying anniush very close to the root side. by the L.A.F. Laying ambush very close to the road side, the L.A.F. destroyed a armoured cars, 1 jeep, 1 M.48 52-ton tank, a lorry and damaged 2 armoured cars. AP said that the L.A.F. rapidly annihilated the convoy and withdrew quickly. 45 G.I,'s were killed or wounded. Three G.I.'s managed to run anay.

SAIGON

ON May 19, one enemy May 19, one enemy military train was overturned by mines planted by the guerillas near Tau Son Nhat airfield in front of the C.P. of the puppet general staff.

#### THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE TURNED INTO A BATTLEFIELD

O N July 18, tens of thousands of U.S. and inousands of U.S. and puppet troops intruded into the demilitarized zone and anned up the flames of war there. What did this panical and venturous move revent?

The U.S. paper Christian Science Monitor on April 17, 1967 gave a gloomy picture of the U.S. military situation in the provinces close to the 17th parallel

17th parallet:

"The initiative has passed to the hands of the enemy, They have blown the bridges between 14s Nang and Quang the between 14s Nang and Quang the outpusts of the First 1'S. Marine Division from the main base. They have attacked Quang Tri with the enemy seem heavy in the control of the control of the control of the control of the them. that the marines has for reinforcements."

This situation still progres sed after Westmoreland com-mand had gathered from Nam Bo, the Western High Plateaux and other places to reinforce the demilitarized zone with a division of consbat troops.

Long - term Long - term engagements broke out in Khe Sanh from broke out in Khe Sanh from April 24 to May 3, 1967. The L.A.F. bad selected Khe Sanh basin and Hills 88 and 86 to drive the U.S. troops there, engaged them in 50 bloody encounters that bloody encounters that they were the gloomy picture of a small Dien Bien Plus for the U.S. After having put out of action some 1,500 U.S troops here, since May 14, 1007 the L.A. F., chose to dien they be th

A tight encirclement by the L.A.F. for 4 days running

folid all attempts of the U.S. troops to get out or to come in for rescue from outside. UPI reported on May 17 that relet units supported by tanks are the many supported by tanks and the company to the training the company to the U.S. marines. Meanwhile, on the valenting board of the U.S. marines. Meanwhile, on the violently pounded U.S. strong-holds in, Dong Ha. The U.S. command was fully aware that after their flasco in the tank of the U.S. trong the foiled all attempts of the U.S. one or another direction. To one or another direction. To retrieve the situation, sizable U.S. and puppet forces have been poured into the demi-litarized zone to carry out inopping-up operations there, is apite of serious political consequencess arising from such a move before world cominion.

(Continued page 7)

## **Buddhists** Struggle Again

"... feel a great pity for my country's present my count

"You the U.S., have droppped so many tons of bombs and money on people's heads to destroy their bodies

"Don't you know that in their inner self the Victnam-ese people hate the Americans who have brought war to this country?

"The more the war esca-"The more the war esca-lates, the more the man-power and wealth you pour in this country, but you are just harvesting a bitter failure".

So said a letter addressed So said a letter acureased to U.S. President Johnson and left by the woman teacher Phan Thi Mai, a buddhist follower who burned to the control of the contro herself to death at Nghiem Pagoda on May to protest against U.S. rulers for their prolongation of the aggressive was in

The letter calls for a halt to bombing in both North and South Vietnam and the withdrawal of U.S. troops to and South et the the Vietnamese people cide their fate for themelves.

This thrilling event opened the Week of Buddha's birthday celebrations in the spirit of protecting Buddhism

and defending the Fatherhand against U.S. aggression. This was followed by a 3-day fast beginning on May 20 by 200 Beddhist monks and muns at An Quang Pagoda in the Saigon-Cholon area. On May 20, from this pagoda 10,000 Buddhiats marched through Saigon streets.

In 1963, on the same occa-sion, Diem Nhu committed towering crimes against Buddhists. In 1966, during the celebrations of Buddha's birthday, the struggle against the U.S. and Thieu-Ky clique reached its climax in the central provinces and in Saigon. People still remem-bered that Diem, Nhu had sent troops to attack Xa Loi Pagoda and that the Thick-Pagoda and that the Thich-ky clique had used aircraft, artillery and tanks to assault. Tinh Hoi and Pho Da Pago-das in Da Nang and Tu Dam and Dieu De Pagodas in Hue, They also raided the Bud-dhist Institute and tore up Buddhist falgs. Many Bud-dhist followers had been dis-ampounded during the Climombowelled during the Sum-mer 1966 campaign of reprisals by the Thieu-Ky clique.

This year's celebrations of Buddha's birthday in Saigon show that violence and deceptions by the U.S. and its lackeys have failed to bring the people as well as Buddhists in South Vietnam into submission

#### A BRUTAL LARGE-SCALE CON-CENTRATION OF INHABITANTS

O carry out their plan of setting up a "white setting up a "white zone" south of the prozone south of the pro-visional military demarcation line at the end of April and beginning May, the Yankees and quislings did their best to resort to violence com-bined with bribery and seducbined with bribery and seduc-tion to coerce over 10,000 people to live in camouflaged concentration camps around their bases at Dong Ha. Apart from frequent terrorist raids, they tried to shake the morale of the population by artillery pounding and bombing by aircraft including B.528. But all their raids yielded no result. Reuter reported on May to, 1907 that only three families had accepted to go while the rest came out against the persua-sion of the enemy who sent of the enemy who sent convoy of trucks to them away. The inha-s made it clear that move them bitants ma

they did not want to part from their villages and rice-fields. The same news agency disclosed that after this move, an American high -ranking officer had threatened: should this attempt fail, he would launch an operation to aweep the villages.

launch an operation to sweep the village away.

And this has come true.

On May 18, while tens of the operation of the operat for a "sweep", and low flying jets fired rockets and dropped napalm on these localities. In Heller, correspondent of this news agency, admitted on May 20

American troops had swarmed on to burne and destroyed villages. He had seen in an underground abelter is women and children in a distressing situation. A to years old girl bard her legs shattered by bomb spiliters; an old woman and a 6 years old girl burne by the state of the s 2,500 people, mostly women and children had been forced

The herding of ten thousand people in concentration camp by the most cruel method is a political failure of the August and quisthe a senter of what department of partment of partment of the lings. is called ment pr

hatred o

ple for

ceffftion 501967 LIBRARY